

## MAIDS AND MATRONS.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN THEIR APPAREL.

Youth Should Be Content with Light and Inexpensive Draperies, While Rich Materials Beft the Matron—The Latest New York Fashions Described.

[Special Correspondence.]  
New York, June 9.—There is an eternal fitness in matters of dress, if woman-kind would only learn to know it, and one of the fundamental principles is that all of the rich and heavy materials should be left to the matrons, and the lighter and



PRETTY SUMMER GOWNS FOR GIRLS.

more inexpensive ones be given over to the young. Now young girls will wear material as rich and expensive as their mothers and grandmothers, but it should not be permitted, for when the time comes that the young girl is a matron herself, with lines in her face, she cannot find silks or velvets magnificent enough.

Could anything be prettier or more dainty and girlish than the two pretty gowns shown in this picture, and which were models of the dresses worn by two of the wealthiest young ladies in this city? That on the right was of pale blue chambray, with a festooned flounce of oriental lace. The waist and upper parts of the sleeves were puffed and over the waist was a Marguerite corsage of blue surah laced in the back. This was adjustable and could be worn over a white gown also.

The other dress was made of rose colored mousseline de laine, with yoke and garniture of garnet surah, picked out with a little gold galloon, the whole dress costing but five dollars for material. The materials for the chambray dress all together cost about the same. With a chambray flounce and darker shade for trimmings it would cost about two dollars and be equally pretty. It is the making that counts; but in these days, when good patterns abound, almost any young lady can make a dress and save the price, which is often five times more than the cost of material. Colored and white cheese cloth is used for pretty every day dresses, and it costs about thirty to forty cents for enough for a dress. So with the pretty cotton challies, Print dresses are greatly in vogue for summer every day wear, and they are so clean and crisp and fresh looking that it is no wonder that poets rave over "the girl in a calico dress."

There are lawns, organdies and zephyrs, crepons and percales, besides lovely satines and linen lawns in colors and white, each and all adapted for summer, and with these are cheap grenadines and thin silks, so that there is no lack of variety, and the best of this all is that the material is so very cheap that one can have six pretty summer dresses for the price of one of the heavy gowns only suitable to matronly figures.

Take, for instance, a soft zephyr gingham or a crisp percale, and make it with a plain gathered skirt, with perhaps a ruffle or two of the same about the bottom, and then make a "tucker" of white silk muslin or crepe lisse and bring that over the shoulders and cross it on the bust as your grandmother did in her day, and tie a big straw hat. Can you think of anything prettier or more girlish and attractive than that?

Sleeves are growing more and more obtrusive, and the upper arm is often bigger than the body. Puffs, leg o' mutton, "angel" and "cane" of various sizes and shapes are put on nearly all sleeves. When young girls wish to wear evening dress, and their arms are, as young girls' arms are apt to be, very



HEADWEAR FOR MIDDLE AGED WOMEN.

thin, the sleeves should be long and hanging and split up from wrist to shoulder and fastened at intervals with bows of ribbon, just showing a little of the arm between the bows. This gives a very dressy effect and hides the outlines of the poor little arms.

Often the young girl has a very thin and bony neck. In such a case the dress can be puffed on the shoulders, but the puffs should be rather flat, with a soft ruffle of chiffon, tulle or crepe lisse next to the skin, which somehow lends a softness and roundness, and around the neck there should be a collar of rose petals or other delicate flowers, or a bow of long fluted ostrich feathers. Avoid hard necklaces, which would accentuate the defect. Extreme thinness is not really a defect in a young girl, but it is not quite as pretty as a rounder figure, and by studying one's self a little one can manage to look sweet and pretty anyhow, by adopting the means mentioned above and varying them according to one's own special requirements or taste.

I have scarcely place to mention some novel hats and a bonnet for middle aged ladies. They are all of straw, variously trimmed and all quite new.

OLIVE HARPER

## COLLARS AND CUFFS.

How They Are Made at Troy—Some Mammoth Laundries.

[Special Correspondence.]

Troy, N. Y., June 9.—The fame of Troy made collars and cuffs and Troy laundries is widely extended and not without reason. The manufacture of collars, cuffs and shirts is an important industry in Troy, and there are twenty-four large establishments for this purpose, employing 16,000 persons, and directly benefiting many others in the locality.

A visit to one of these immense establishments well repays one who is at all interested in the labor question, or in the advancement of women in a field specially adapted to them. The cutting room is the first place of interest, and here are extended, on long tables, at the same time, whole pieces of linen or muslin, in layers twenty-four or forty-eight deep, according as they are to be cut by hand or machine. Of course the utmost exactness has to be observed, so that each piece may fit every other piece. Patterns made of wood are used for the fancy styles cut by hand, and heavy iron dies worked by machinery for the staple goods.

From the cutting room the bunches of two dozen each are sent to be stamped with the size, style and firm name. The finest qualities, which have one or two thicknesses of cotton intervening between the outside of linen, have to be pasted together in order to keep them from slipping during their manufacture. The edges are next stitched together by machine, and then follows the turning, which is the most popular part of the business, and it employs women all over the city and its environs. Most of the work previous to this is done in the factories. A special collar express is run every day far out into the country to deliver and collect work, and, besides, many small boys turn an honest penny by carrying in their little carts, for their friends.

Stitching follows the turning, and this is done partly in the factories and partly in families. After the bunches have all been returned to the inspector they are again given out to different parties for banding. A thorough inspection follows each process, and one imperfect piece of work will cause the whole bunch to be returned to the one who allowed the error to pass. After the bands have been turned they are ready for the final stitching. Cutting and working the buttonholes follows. Sometimes by hand and sometimes by machine. Then they are finally strung together, through the middle buttonhole, ready for the laundry. They have at this stage passed through thirteen different pairs of hands and been inspected as many times, and the trouble and expense may be imagined.

It is estimated that about \$4,500,000 is disbursed annually in Troy for this labor alone, the prices varying but little in the different factories. Collars and cuffs and shirt waists for women and children are manufactured in the same way, embroidery often adding a little to the expense.

The fame of the Troy laundries is almost as widely extended as that of the collars and cuffs. There are no less than forty of these establishments in this city, large and small, the most extensive one being able to turn out about 6,000 dozen collars and cuffs in a day. In this laundry immense washwheels, ten or twelve feet in diameter, receive the articles, cleansing them thoroughly in the Troy water with soap, to the use of which particular water many ascribe the superior color of the work done here. Some laundries have artesian wells upon the premises. The bleaching and bluing is done in steaming hot washwheels.

The wringing process is rather novel. The collars and cuffs are packed, still fastened in bunches as they started, into large iron cylinders, open at the top, which revolve at the rate of 1,000 revolutions a minute, and the articles are pressed against the sides, thus increasing the opening in the cylinder until it has the appearance of being lined with porcelain instead of collars and cuffs. When removed they are devoid of moisture and are sent to the starching room. There each article is laid, separately, on a table and the starch rubbed in by hand and smoothed off with a cloth. The drying is done by hot air, the pieces, hanging on racks, which can be easily slipped in and out of the drying room on rollers.

Previous to ironing the collars are run through a machine which dampens them evenly. The plain, straight work is smoothed by machines, which receive three or four pieces at once and iron them first on one side and then on the other. The more intricate patterns have to be done by hand. Still another machine shapes or bends them into a circular form in order that they may fit closely to the neck and wrist and set firmly into the boxes in which they are finally packed. For the last time they are inspected previous to boxing and shipping, and any defective ones are thrown out. Thus it will be seen that each collar and cuff passes through twenty-one different pairs of hands, including one inspector, before it arrives at completion. The prices paid vary with the kind of work, the more skilled workmen often making fifteen or eighteen dollars per week.

Previous to the year 1865 this industry was inconsiderable, but during the last twenty years it has grown to immense proportions, the sales amounting to about \$11,000,000 annually. The extensive labor strike of 1886 made known

## "WHISPERING FRISBEE."

A Noted Ohio Pioneer Who Had a Tremendous Voice.

This neighborhood, writes a correspondent from Jefferson, O., years ago numbered among its residents a very singular character named Lauman Frisbee, ironically termed "Whispering Frisbee," on account of his prodigious voice. It is said to have been easy for him to make himself understood half a mile without raising his voice out of its ordinary tone or making extra exertion. Many interesting tales are told of his prodigious lung power, as well as his other eccentricities, by the oldest residents of Windsor, where Frisbee used to live. It is said that he once waged a gallon jug of whiskey with a man named Spaulding, who lived about four miles distant, that he (Frisbee) would say good morning to Spaulding and make himself plainly understood. It was arranged that Frisbee should mount his gatepost at 6 o'clock in the morning and sing out, "Good morning, Mr. Spaulding," when, if Spaulding heard the salutation, he was to fire a rifle as a signal to Frisbee to come over and get his whiskey.

At the appointed time Frisbee mounted his gatepost and cried out, "Good morning, Mr. Spaulding," and immediately thereafter the gun was heard and Frisbee descended from his perch and departed in quest of his whiskey.

At another time he was returning from work, and in passing a neighbor's orchard he stopped to pick up a few apples to eat. The owner happening to see him, told him that he might have all he could take away with him. Frisbee was clothed in a loose warm, belted tightly around the waist and with close waistbands, and overalls outside of his pants. He began to stow apples down the legs of his overalls, which were tucked in his boots. Having filled them to their fullest capacity, he next filled the sleeves of his capacious warm, and then the body of the same around his person. Then he followed with his hat, and scolded off, pursued by the laughter of his amused neighbor, who had watched his proceedings, nearly bursting with mirth. When Frisbee arrived at his home he measured the fruit he captured and there was more than a bushel.

Frisbee was wont to drive about the country, to church and to the store, and on all gala occasions in a rude two-wheeled vehicle, the wheels formed of sections of logs, to which he would harness a little bull, and the sensation he created was ment and drink to him. On one occasion he drove to church at quarterly meeting time, and the presiding elder was there and quite a large concourse of people from other towns who were not used to such an amazing chariot. Frisbee came late, as usual, and attracted the attention of the young people, who began to titter at the sight of his person. The presiding elder looked up and, discerning the cause of the merriment, said dryly: "Don't let that old go-cart disturb you. I shall be done after a little, and then you can all examine it at your leisure."

It is related of Frisbee that once at a raising there was an insufficiency of help, and that Frisbee lifted up his voice and called to people in the next town and invited them to the raising, and that they heard and came. However that may be, the following instance may be vouched for:

In Windsor lived a man named Brown, one of Frisbee's neighbors. His dwelling was a log house with puncheon roof held down by poles. One day toward night there came a sudden squall of wind and rain, and away went the puncheon roof, and the rain poured down in torrents, drenching and nearly drowning the astonished occupants. Frisbee, who happened to be caught in the squall, came along at this moment in search of shelter, and espying the wretched plight of the Browns, mounted the loft of the cabin, and in stentorian tones invited by name sundry and divers of the neighbors to come up right off and put Squire Brown's roof back on. One and all of the individuals thus invited heard and, braving the storm, came to the rescue, and the roof went back on nearly as quickly as it went off. None of the neighbors thus called lived nearer than one and a half miles, while most of them lived farther off.

Toward the close of his life in Trumbull, a town about ten miles distant from Windsor, Frisbee was an actor in another little incident that illustrated his prominent peculiarity and furnished free entertainment to a large number of inquiring listeners. He happened to be within hearing of his voice. At about sundown two elaborately dressed youths were seen to ride down the road on horseback, headed toward a neighboring town. As luck would have it, they were obliged to pass old Frisbee's cabin, and that worthy sat at his door placidly puffing the fragrant weed. The inhabitants for several miles around were treated to the following monologue:

"Wall, boys, yer gon' a sparkin, ain't ye? Wall, I kinder thought ye looked that way. Times was different when I went a sparkin. I didn't hev no hoss to ride. I hed to take shank's horses. I jest sorter took a dog trot through the woods, an ye couldn't see my coat tails fur the leaves and dust I kicked up, but when I got that I did jest as good a job o' sparkin as if I'd been a hossback an clothed in brocade instead of a sparkin."

"You youngsters can't git the start on us old fellers on the sparkin, if ye do rig up a little finer. In those days we war'n't afraid ter hug like ye be now, and the gals liked it, tew. An when we kissed a gal we smacked her right on the lips, so you could hear us, instid of foolin' round her cheeks."

"An in them days a settie by the fire-place was good enough for us. We didn't hev any stuffed chairs ter set on. A settie by the fire-place is better on an account, ye can git closer together. An we didn't hev to divide up the sparkin with the old folks, as the fellers do now. We hed the hull shubang ter ourselves."

## Tragedy of Japanese Politics.

Feminine interest in elections is strong enough in America, but the most enthusiastic woman would hardly follow her convictions so far as her Japanese sister, Mrs. Ishijima Sayayemon, living in the Nagano district, was so affected by her husband voting for the wrong candidate that she dressed herself in white as a sign of mourning, retired into a storehouse and cut her throat with a sword.

## Licensing Engineers.

The question of licensing engineers is being so agitated in every state in the union that within a short time, for the protection of human lives, it will be impossible for any situation without passing a right examination and obtaining a license. Stephenson's Illustrated Practical Test has been published to aid engineers preparing to pass such examination, and as it embraces all the questions asked on the Boiler, Pump, Engine, Dynamo, Corliss Engine, &c., it has already met with such a demand that it is now in its fourth edition. This work, which only costs one dollar, can be obtained of the publisher, Walter G. Kraft, 20 La Salle street, Chicago.

Mann & Hall's new pharmacy 1200 O street.

Finest ice cream in the city and hand-somest refreshment parlor, at the Ranton-Puebler's old stand, Twelfth and P streets.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets to Chicago and return, one fare for the round trip to those desiring to attend the national democratic convention which meets June 21. For dates of sale and limits of tickets or any additional information apply to J. T. Mastin, C. T. A., 1044 O street. E. B. Slosson, general agent Lincoln Neb.

National Democratic Convention at Chicago, June 21.

For the accommodation of those desiring to visit Chicago on the above occasion, the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Chicago and return at one fare for the round trip. For dates of sale and limits of tickets or any additional information apply to J. T. Mastin, C. T. A., 1044 O street. E. B. Slosson, general agent Lincoln Neb.

## SHERIFF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by the clerk of the district court of the Second judicial district of Nebraska, sitting and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein The State National Bank is plaintiff, and Theodore F. Barnes, et al., are defendants, I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1892, at the east door of the court house in city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate to wit: All of lot two (2) and the west one-half (1/2) of lot one (1) of block four (4) of McMurtry's addition to Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 9th day of June, A. D. 1892.

SAM MCCLAY, Sheriff.

## NOTICE.

LINCOLN, NEB., June 10, 1892.  
R. B. Lewis will take notice that on the 7th day of June, 1892, Charles H. Foxworthy, justice of the peace of Lincoln precinct, Lancaster county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$10.50 in an action then pending before him, wherein the Clarkson company is plaintiff and R. B. Lewis, defendant, that the property of the defendant consisting of one trunk, one coat and vest, one pair pants and vest, one saw glass, underwear, books and sundry articles has been attached under said order. Said cause was continued to the 23d day of July, 1892, at 10 o'clock p. m. CLARKSON LAUNDRY COMPANY, Plaintiff.

by Holmes, Cornish & Lamb, its attorneys, Lincoln, Nebraska, June 10th, 1892.

Engraved Stationery  
Copper Plate Work  
and Die Stamping.

We make a specialty of fine engraved work and take pleasure in showing samples of what we are daily turning out, in

## Calling Cards, Invitations,

Menus, Programs, Announcements, Reception Notes, Etc. Our Monogram work or correspondence paper is particularly beautiful and never fails to gain admiration. We should be pleased to have you call, see the work and get prices.

WESSLEY-STEVENS PRINTING CO.

Counter Office.

Telephone 253.

## The Lincoln Steel Plate Range

Most Durable  
Finest Finished  
and Most Complete Range Made.



New Method, Monarch Gasoline and Gas Stoves.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

Granite, Tin, Copper and Wooden Ware. Call and examine our line before you buy.

HALL BROS &amp; EVERTS

1308 O Street

Telephone 339

None Finer! None Better! None Cheaper!

—Than the Fine—

SHOES AND OXFORDS

Now being shown by

WEBSTER &amp; ROGERS,

1043 O Street.



When it's Told You by MAYER BROS., it's So

MAYER :- BROS.

SHOE department contains all the leading makes of Ladies Misses, Boy's and Children's shoes. Nothing but reliable goods are handled and prices are much lower than you usually pay.

112 to 122 North 10th St.

When it's Told You by MAYER BROS., it's So

FURNITURE

Revolving Bookcases

\$7.50 to  
\$20.000

The largest stock of Furniture in the city.

The Lowest Prices

HARDY &amp; PITCHER, 211 S. 11th Street.

